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THE Wool SITUATION

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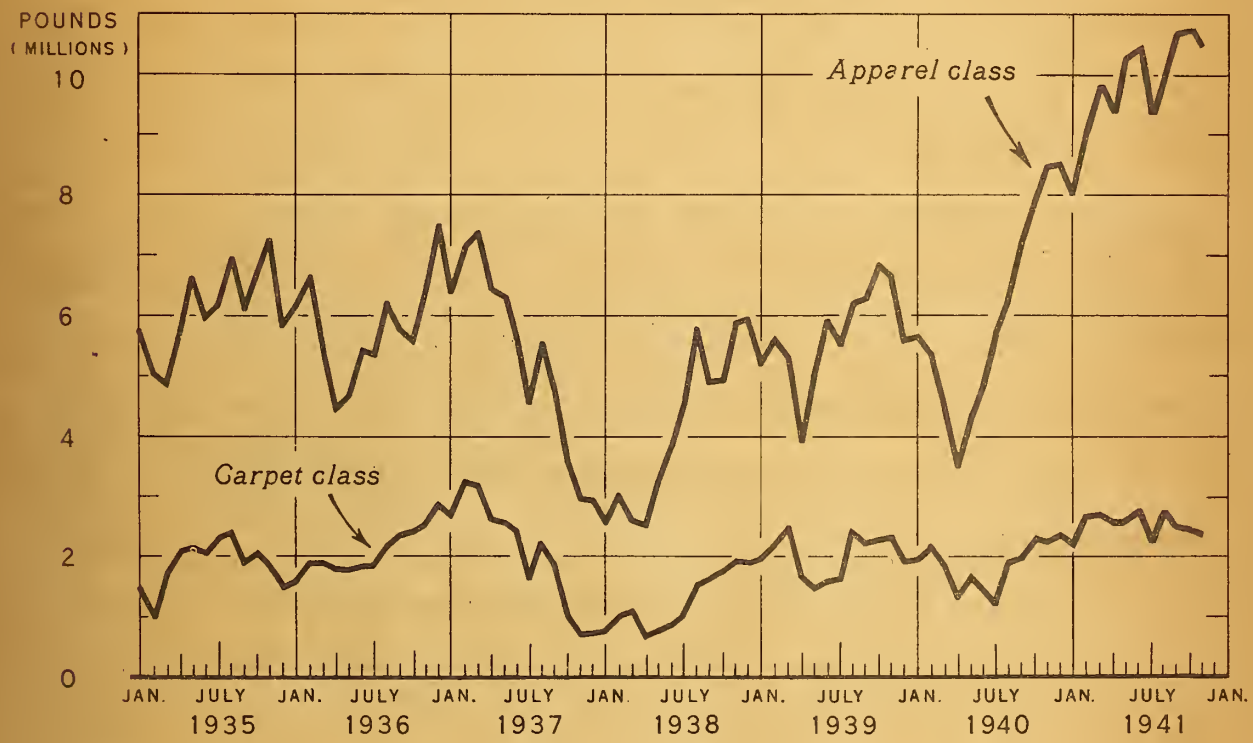
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WOOL-61 BAE JANUARY 1942

MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL AND CARPET WOOL SCOURED BASIS, UNITED STATES, 1935-41

(WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR EACH MONTH)



DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39073 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL AND CARPET WOOL ROSE TO RECORD LEVELS IN 1941. THE AVERAGE RATE OF CONSUMPTION IN THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF THE YEAR WAS 70 PERCENT HIGHER THAN THE 5-YEAR AVERAGE, 1935-39. UNDER THE CONSERVATION PROGRAM RECENTLY ANNOUNCED BY THE O. P. M. THE USE OF NEW WOOL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MATERIALS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1942 WILL BE RESTRICTED TO 80 PERCENT OF THE RATE WHICH PREVAILED IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1941.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Summary

Mill consumption of wool in the first quarter of 1942 will be limited to 80 percent of the rate which prevailed in the first half of 1941 under a wool conservation program recently announced by the Office of Production Management. Consumption was at a record level in 1941, and probably will be much larger in 1942 than in most recent years. As prospective large military requirements must be met, the reduction will be attained by restricting consumption for civilian uses to 40 or 50 percent of the quantity used in the 1941 period.

Mill consumption of apparel wool in November declined slightly from the record rate maintained in September and October, but with this exception the November rate of consumption was higher than in any previous month. Consumption on a greasy shorn and pulled basis totaled 891 million pounds in the first 11 months of 1941 compared with 570 million pounds in the same months of 1940.

Temporary ceiling prices for raw wool, wool tops, and yarn were established by the Office of Price Administration on December 18 at the highest prices which prevailed between October 1 and December 6, 1941. For most raw wools the ceiling prices probably are higher than at any time since early 1929. Revised schedules covering wool and wool products will be issued when detailed studies have been completed. Prices were firm at Boston in December and moderate quantities of wool were sold. Sales were generally at the maximum permitted under price regulations.

Farm income from wool in 1942 probably will be fully as large as the 1941 income, if not larger. The 1941 income, tentatively estimated at 143 million dollars, was the largest since 1918.

-- January 12, 1942

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Since June 1940 the domestic wool situation has been largely dominated by the defense program. Stimulated by large orders for wool goods for the armed forces of this country and by increased incomes of consumers, mill consumption of wool rose to record levels in 1941. Consumption of apparel wool through most of the year was at an annual rate of a billion pounds grease basis compared with the 5-year average (1935-39) of 575 million pounds. Domestic wool production was at a record high of about 464 million pounds in 1941 but production was less than half of indicated consumption.

The great increase in the need for raw wool was reflected in wool imports. In the first 9 months of 1941 about 550 million pounds of apparel wool and 170 million pounds of carpet wool were imported for immediate consumption or for commercial storage, the largest imports ever reported. In addition, Australian wool was imported for storage by the Defense Supplies Corporation as a strategic "stockpile."

After advancing sharply in the last half of 1940 market prices for wool fluctuated within a narrow range in the first 8 months of 1941 and then advanced moderately through November. Prices of domestic wools in November were close to the highest levels since 1928-29.

Prices Firm at Boston in December at Maximum Under Price Regulation

Trading was quite active in the Boston wool market in the first week of December following the announcement of invitations for bids on wool overcoating and lining cloth for Army use. Prices were firm, mostly at the top of the ranges quoted in late November, according to reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The market strengthened following the outbreak of war with Japan but the announcement that a ceiling would be established on wool prices checked the advance in prices at Boston. Prices remained firm, however, and fair sized quantities of both domestic and foreign wools were sold during the latter part of the month. Prices of domestic wools were generally at the maximum permitted under price regulations issued December 18.

Average prices prevailing at Boston for domestic wools of various grades and types when ceiling prices were established on December 18 are shown in table 5. The table also shows comparable prices at selected periods in recent years. The comparison shows that for a majority of wools the price regulations now in effect permit prices higher than those received for similar wools at any time since 1928-29. For some wools, however, the ceilings appear to be slightly below maximum prices reported during brief periods in 1937 or 1939.

The average price of wool received by farmers in mid-December was 37.1 cents a pound. This was 5.9 cents higher than a year earlier and the

highest reported since July 1928. The average prices of wool received by farmers, 1927-41, are shown in table 4.

Farm Income from Wool in 1941 Largest Since 1918

Income received by farmers and ranchers from the sale of wool in 1941 is tentatively estimated at 143 million dollars, the second largest total on record. It is exceeded only by the 1918 income of 147 million dollars. The large income received for wool in 1941 resulted from a record wool production and prices which were considerably higher than at any time since 1928-29. It is expected that farm income from wool will be fully as large in 1942 as in 1941, if not larger.

Ceiling Prices Established for Raw Wool, Wool Tops, and Yarn

Temporary "ceiling" prices for raw wool, wool tops, and yarn were established by the Office of Price Administration on December 18, at the highest prices which prevailed between October 1 and December 6, 1941. Detailed schedules covering the various grades and types were not issued with the December order. The Office of Price Administration states that after completion of studies now being made revised schedules covering wool and wool products will be issued. With every likelihood of an increase in wool requirements of the armed forces of the United States and with war in the Pacific threatening curtailment of imports, ceiling prices were considered necessary to protect against excessive increases in the cost of clothing, blankets, and other articles essential to health and well being.

The order provides for monthly reports of affirmation of compliance to be submitted to the Office of Price Administration and requires that records and reports on all sales of wool or wool tops or yarns made after December 17, 1941 shall be kept for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for a period of not less than one year.

The order establishing the basis for ceiling prices follows:

Maximum prices for wool and wool tops and yarns. (a) On and after December 18, 1941, no person shall sell, offer to sell, deliver or transfer wool or wool tops or yarns at prices higher than the maximum prices established herein; except that contracts entered into prior to December 18, 1941, calling for a price higher than the maximum prices may be carried out at the contract price.

(b) (1) The maximum price shall be the highest price contracted for or received by the seller for the sale or delivery during the period between October 1, 1941 and December 6, 1941, inclusive, of wool or wool tops or yarns of the same class, kind, type, condition and grade, to a purchaser of the same general class.

(2) If during said period, no such sale or delivery was made, the maximum price shall be the price contracted or received by the seller for the last sale or delivery made prior to October 1, 1941, of wool or wool tops or yarns of the same class, kind, type, condition and grade, to

a purchaser of the same general class, except that in the case of a sale of wool by or for the account of an individual grower the maximum price shall be the highest market price in the same market during said period of wool of the same class, kind, condition and grade to purchasers of the same general class.

(3) In all other cases, the maximum price shall be the highest market price during the said period of wool or wool tops or yarns of the same class, kind, type, condition and grade, to purchasers of the same general class.

(c) The maximum prices determined in accordance with paragraph (b) above shall be the maximum prices for all transactions except for grease wool and wool tops futures contracts traded on the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc. For such contracts, the maximum prices shall be the highest prices for December deliveries on said Exchange during the period between October 1, 1941, and December 6, 1941: Provided, That contracts entered into on said Exchange prior to December 18, 1941, calling for a price higher than the maximum prices may be carried out, at the contract price. Such maximum prices are as follows:

Wool Top Futures - - - - - - 127.8 Cents
Grease Wool Futures - - - - 95.5 " 1/

(d) Sales at retail are excepted from the operation of this Schedule.

Less than maximum prices. Lower prices than the maximum prices established by this Schedule may be charged, demanded, paid, or offered.

Near Record Mill Consumption Maintained in November

Mill consumption of apparel wool in November was slightly smaller than the record consumption in September and October but was larger than in any previous month. The decline in consumption in November probably was due to seasonal factors. Consumption in November averaged 10.5 million pounds a week, scoured basis, compared with the record average of 10.7 million pounds in September and October, and 8.5 million pounds in November 1940. Consumption on a scoured basis in the first 11 months of 1941 was 70 percent larger than in the same months of 1940. Consumption of apparel wool greasy shorn and pulled totaled 891 million pounds from January through November 1941 compared with 570 million pounds in the same months last year.

Consumption of carpet wool declined in November but consumption for the month was 6 percent larger than in November 1940. Consumption of carpet wool from January through November 1941 was 38 percent larger than in the same months last year.

Import Data no Longer Available

Publication of statistics of wool receipts at principal ports and of import and export statistics has been suspended, probably for the duration of the war.

1/ The ceiling on grease wool futures was raised to 95.8 on December 26.

Wool Conservation Program Calls for Curtailment of Civilian Consumption in 1942

Because of the large requirements for wool goods for the armed forces and the necessity of importing large quantities of wool under difficult shipping conditions, a wool conservation program has been instituted by the Office of Production Management. Use of new wool in the manufacture of materials during the first quarter of 1942 will be restricted to 80 percent of the rate which prevailed during the first half of 1941. As military requirements will be met in full, the restriction will bear heavily on civilian requirements.

The program for the first 3 months of 1942 provides for use of raw wool for civilian manufacturers as follows:

1. Manufacturers of worsteds will be cut to 50 percent of their 1941 use of wool for a similar period.

2. Manufacturers of woolens will be cut to 40 percent.

3. Manufacturers of floor covering will be limited to 50 percent of the carpet wool they used during the same period of 1941.

4. All other manufacturing systems using wool will be cut to 40 percent.

The program is designed primarily to conserve wool and to spread work among the entire industry, according to a statement of R. R. Guthrie, Chief of the textiles branch, Office of Production Management.

Total Consumption in 1942 Will be Large Despite Restricted Use for Civilians

The wool consumption outlook for 1942 has been altered by the conservation program detailed above. Early indications were for a continuation of the 1941 rate of consumption through the first half of 1942 at least. The order issued early in January is expected to restrict consumption for the first quarter of 1942 to not more than 80 percent of the rate which prevailed during the first half of 1941. Even if consumption in the first quarter of 1942 is reduced as indicated, the rate of consumption may be about one-third higher than the average rate of consumption in the 5 years 1935-39. The rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool in the first 6 months of 1941 was about 65 percent higher than the 5-year average.

In the first half of 1941 mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool totaled 313 million pounds, scoured basis. The weekly average rate of consumption was 12.04 million pounds, scoured basis; consumption of apparel wool averaged 9.45 million pounds and consumption of carpet wool 2.59 million pounds a week. A rate of consumption equivalent to 80 percent of the 1941 rate would indicate a weekly average of about 9.63 million pounds of apparel and carpet wool combined. If consumption of carpet wool is limited to 50 percent of the 1941 consumption or about 1.29 million pounds a week, a rate of 8.34 million pounds would be possible for apparel wool

consumption in the first quarter of 1942 under present restrictions. The rate of consumption actually maintained in 1942 will depend largely on military requirements. Wool required for military use will, of course, be supplied in full. The restrictions will apply entirely to civilian uses.

Weekly average mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool, scoured basis, 1935-41 is shown in table 1. Table 2 shows mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool on a grease basis, by years, 1935-40, and by quarters, 1941. Latest data on 1941 consumption (January-November) are shown in table 3.

Data for chart on cover page

Table 1.- Mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool in the United States, 1935-41

Weekly average for each month, scoured basis 1/

Class and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apparel class:													
1935	5,748	5,048	4,860	5,725	6,632	5,971	6,173	6,957	6,091	6,681	7,257	5,829	6,134
1936	6,145	6,639	5,448	4,438	4,673	5,409	5,338	6,201	5,782	5,569	6,445	7,500	5,766
1937	6,372	7,130	7,287	6,435	6,314	5,553	4,529	5,532	4,750	3,563	2,956	2,909	5,273
1938 2/	2,542	3,023	2,603	2,525	3,236	3,867	4,549	5,784	4,905	4,924	5,878	5,938	4,143
1939	5,188	5,612	5,278	3,914	5,061	5,943	5,498	6,177	6,252	6,797	6,609	5,595	5,636
1940	5,638	5,326	4,427	3,494	4,266	4,843	5,686	6,200	7,152	7,848	8,455	8,503	5,962
1941	8,023	9,058	9,854	9,394	10,258	10,476	9,350	9,956	10,714	10,744	10,495		
Carpet class:													
1935	1,487	1,495	1,700	2,079	2,139	2,049	2,276	2,366	1,895	2,032	1,842	1,488	1,895
1936	1,574	1,856	1,874	1,776	1,751	1,808	1,826	2,154	2,319	2,391	2,497	2,853	2,044
1937	2,663	3,226	3,181	2,617	2,560	2,405	1,596	2,188	1,831	1,005	698	717	2,050
1938 2/	734	996	1,082	668	759	838	999	1,506	1,597	1,732	1,918	1,900	1,225
1939	1,957	2,194	2,464	1,631	1,463	1,573	1,597	2,401	2,212	2,255	2,310	1,916	1,989
1940	1,941	2,165	1,835	1,308	1,631	1,450	1,212	1,893	1,985	2,277	2,242	2,339	1,882
1941	2,193	2,678	2,752	2,619	2,647	2,793	2,264	2,786	2,530	2,451	2,371		

Compiled from raw wool consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Monthly periods consist of four or five calendar weeks. In computing weekly averages no adjustment has been made for holidays.

2/ Data for 1938-41 subject to revision on the basis of the biennial Census of Manufactures.

Table 2.- Mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool, grease basis, United States, annual 1935-40, by quarters 1941 1/

Period	Apparel			Carpet all foreign	Total apparel and carpet
	Domestic	Foreign	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935	624	35	659	141	800
1936	477	99	576	151	727
1937	350	142	492	150	642
1938	437	38	475	93	568
1939	551	79	630	149	779
1940	486	155	641	137	778
1941					
1st quarter	122	102	224	47	271
2nd quarter	99	138	237	51	288
3rd quarter	123	123	246	47	293

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. The data for all years are compiled from preliminary monthly reports. Final reports for the years 1935-37 were somewhat larger than preliminary figures. Revised data are not available on above basis.

1/ Total of greasy shorn and greasy pulled. In these estimates pulled wool is not converted to a shorn basis.

Table 3.- Mill consumption and machinery activity, United States, selected periods, 1939-41

Item	Year 1939	Year 1940	Jan.-Nov. 1940	Jan.-Nov. 1941	Nov. 1940	Oct. 1941	Nov. 1941
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mill consumption: 1/							
Grease basis- 2/							
Apparel	630,150	640,871	569,935	890,747	71,610	102,685	81,244
Carpet	148,513	137,494	124,138	175,635	12,958	17,676	13,545
Scoured basis							
Aggregate-							
Apparel	293,083	310,021	276,009	470,805	33,821	53,718	41,982
Carpet	103,421	97,852	88,496	121,864	8,969	12,257	9,484
Weekly average-							
Apparel	5,636	5,962	5,750	9,808	8,455	10,744	10,495
Carpet	1,989	1,882	1,844	2,539	2,242	2,451	2,371
	Weekly average in hours						
Machinery activity: 1/							
Hours operated per machine in place-							
Worsted combs	51.8	55.1	53.5	86.0	71.9	92.2	87.2
Worsted spindles	39.6	37.7	36.5	60.2	50.2	65.1	62.6
Woolen spindles	39.8	43.2	42.2	63.4	53.6	68.6	66.2
Woolen and worsted looms-							
Broad	40.7	39.0	37.8	60.5	50.8	63.5	63.7
Narrow	13.2	13.6	13.5	27.4	15.4	32.8	36.5
Carpet and rug looms-							
Broad	37.4	37.9	37.5	50.9	42.8	54.3	51.6
Narrow	22.7	21.9	21.6	30.9	25.1	31.7	29.3

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Data on imports no longer available.

1/ Figures for November based on 4 weeks, October on 5 weeks, January-November on 48 weeks. No adjustments made for holidays.

2/ Total of shorn and pulled wool. Pulled wool, grease basis, is in condition received from pulleries and is mostly washed.

Table 4.- Wool, shorn: Average price per pound received by farmers, United States, 1927-41

Year	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Weighted av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1927	30.9	31.1	31.3	30.4	30.1	30.2	30.7	31.2	31.2	30.9	31.1	32.0	30.3
1928	33.2	34.4	35.4	35.6	37.0	38.7	37.6	37.0	36.5	36.0	35.9	35.6	36.2
1929	35.9	35.9	35.5	33.8	31.3	30.2	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.6	28.5	27.8	30.2
1930	27.4	25.9	23.7	21.4	19.6	19.2	19.2	19.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.4	19.5
1931	17.4	16.4	15.9	15.6	14.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.9	13.6
1932	12.5	13.0	12.5	11.0	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.4	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.6
1933	8.9	8.8	8.9	10.1	17.7	21.3	22.4	22.5	23.0	23.6	23.8	24.2	20.6
1934	24.6	25.4	26.9	26.2	23.4	21.9	21.4	20.4	19.5	19.3	19.2	18.5	21.9
1935	18.8	18.2	17.4	16.2	16.1	19.8	20.5	20.0	20.9	21.3	22.6	23.3	19.2
1936	24.1	25.6	26.5	26.2	25.8	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.5	26.4	27.2	30.1	26.9
1937	31.3	31.6	31.7	33.2	32.7	31.4	31.3	31.4	30.8	29.2	26.0	23.6	32.0
1938	21.6	20.3	19.2	18.5	18.8	18.0	19.0	19.8	19.1	20.1	20.7	20.3	19.1
1939	20.0	20.2	20.0	19.7	21.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	24.3	28.7	27.6	27.5	22.3
1940	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.1	27.6	28.6	27.9	27.3	28.0	29.9	31.5	31.2	28.4
1941	31.3	32.1	33.4	34.7	36.1	36.5	35.3	35.7	36.3	36.3	36.7	37.1	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 5.- Prices of domestic wool at Boston, specified periods, 1928-41

Item	1928-29 high	1937 high	1939 Sept. 2 (pre-war)	1939 High 1/	1940 Low (Apr.- May)	1940 High (Nov.-Dec.)	1941 Dec. 19 2/
Boston market:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Territory scoured basis-							
Fine combing (staple) 64s, 70s, 80s	120.5	114.0	74.0	112.5	83.5	108.5	116.0
Fine French combing 64s, 70s, 80s	112.5	109.5	69.0	108.5	82.5	104.5	111.5
Fine clothing 64s, 70s, 80s	107.5	101.5	65.0	97.5	76.5	97.5	102.5
1/2 blood combing (staple) 58s, 60s	113.5	112.0	68.0	107.5	83.5	104.0	109.0
1/2 blood French combing 58s, 60s	108.5	105.0	65.0	100.5	81.0	99.5	107.0
1/2 blood clothing 58s, 60s	102.5	98.5	61.0	97.5	75.0	92.5	101.5
3/8 blood combing 56s	107.5	100.5	61.0	96.5	72.0	88.5	97.0
3/8 blood clothing 56s	100.5	91.5	57.0	88.5	69.0	84.0	93.0
1/4 blood combing 48s, 50s	3/100.5	91.0	59.0	90.5	69.0	83.5	91.5
Low 1/4 blood 46s	89.5	84.0	56.0	87.5	71.0	79.5	86.5
Common and braid 36s, 44s	77.5	74.0	54.0	81.5	69.0	76.0	85.0
Bright fleece (Ohio and similar)							
Scoured basis-							
Fine combing (delaine) 64s, 70s, 80s	120.5	113.5	74.0	111.0	86.0	112.5	115.0
Fine clothing 64s, 70s, 80s	102.5	101.0	68.0	103.5	76.5	99.5	102.5
1/2 blood combing 58s, 60s	3/109.0	110.0	67.0	101.5	80.0	100.5	105.5
3/8 blood combing 56s	3/105.5	99.5	61.0	94.0	69.0	86.5	97.0
1/4 blood combing 48s, 50s	3/ 95.5	91.0	58.5	89.0	64.0	81.5	91.5
Low 1/4 blood 46s	84.5	84.0	56.0	85.0	61.5	78.5	86.0
Common and braid 36s, 44s	72.5	74.0	54.0	80.5	59.0	74.0	85.0
Grease basis-							
Fine combing (delaine) 64s, 70s, 80s	49.5	47.0	29.5	44.0	33.5	45.5	45.5
Fine clothing 64s, 70s, 80s	39.0	41.0	25.0	38.5	28.0	37.0	37.5
1/2 blood combing 58s, 60s	3/ 52.0	49.0	30.0	44.0	34.5	44.5	47.0
3/8 blood combing 56s	3/ 57.0	53.0	32.5	50.0	36.0	46.5	51.5
1/4 blood combing 48s, 50s	3/ 55.5	53.0	33.0	50.0	36.0	47.0	51.5
Low 1/4 blood 46s	48.5	47.0	32.5	49.0	35.0	44.5	50.0
Common and braid 36s, 44s	44.0	43.0	31.5	47.0	34.0	42.5	50.0

Prices are averages of weekly range quotations. Agricultural Marketing Service data.

1/ Prices reported in September or October shortly after outbreak of war in Europe. These prices were not maintained for more than a week or two on most wools.
2/ Prices on December 19 were at highest point of year.
3/ Strictly combing. Not quoted in later periods.

Table 6.- Prices of wool per pound in specified markets, and prices of textile raw materials in the United States, selected periods, 1939-41

Item	Average			1940	1941		
	1939	1940	1941 1/	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
United States:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Boston market-							
Territory, scoured basis-							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) staple	82.7	96.3	108.8	108.5	109.5	112.5	115.5
56s (3/8 blood) combing	69.3	79.7	91.2	86.8	95.0	96.2	96.8
46s (low 1/4 blood)	62.6	76.1	82.3	79.5	85.2	86.5	86.5
Bright fleece, greasy-							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) delaine	32.9	38.0	43.1	45.5	43.0	44.2	45.3
56s (3/8 blood) combing	36.2	41.2	46.8	45.2	49.5	50.2	51.2
46s (low 1/4 blood)	35.5	41.0	46.5	44.5	50.0	50.0	50.0
Foreign wool - in bond at Boston 2/							
Sydney - scoured basis 64s, 70s, combing	58.6	67.9	72.7	70.5	70.5	70.5	74.2
Cape - scoured basis 12 months, combing	53.7	62.9	70.9	65.2	68.7	69.0	72.0
Montevideo - grease basis-							
Merinos (60-64s)	26.1	31.2	40.4	33.5	41.5	41.5	43.4
1s (56s)	28.3	32.4	38.6	33.5	39.5	39.5	45.5
Prices received by farmers, grease basis, 15th of month	22.3	1/28.4	3/35.2	31.2	36.3	36.7	37.1
Textile fibers:							
Wool, territory fine staple 4/	82.7	96.3	108.8	108.5	109.5	112.5	115.5
Cotton, 15/16" Middling 5/	9.30	10.17	13.92	9.86	16.49	16.38	17.26
Silk, Japanese 6/	272.3	278.6	---	256.2	---	---	---
Rayon yarn, 150 denier 7/	51.6	53.0	53.6	53.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Rayon staple fiber 8/							
Viscose 1-1/2 denier	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Acetate 5 denier	46.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service except as otherwise noted.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Before payment of duty. Compiled from the Boston Commercial Bulletin.
3/ Unweighted average.
4/ Scoured basis, Boston market.
5/ Average at 10 markets.
6/ White, 13-15 denier, at New York, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Not quoted after July 1941.
7/ Domestic yarn, first quality, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
8/ F.o.b. producing plants, Bureau of Labor Statistics.